Conservatives maintained their position in the House of Representatives, adding many vigorous new members. See election coverage on pages 875-882. Further election news and analysis will follow next week.

Human Events

YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 46 November 17, 1962 Section 1 — News

ELECTIONS: *Conservatives kept strength* (871)

ROCKY: *Presidential ambitions slowed* .....(872)

CALIF.: *Three R's back in fashion* .....(872)

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KENTUCKY: *Voters repudiate ADA* .....(874)

Through the Glass Brightly: Capitol Hill, after cleaning the lenses of its glasses, views the election results with a perspective somewhat different from —and more happy than—the initial distorted vision of the morning news headlines.

True, the arithmetic of the party statistics endows the outcome with no great comfort to Republicans narrowly bent on a showing for the GOP label. However, analyzing the results "in depth" rather than on the face of the party figures presents a picture heartening to conservatives who traditionally form the bulk of the GOP, as well as to Southern right-wingers in the Democratic party.

This picture, assembled by the staff of HUMAN EVENTS, demonstrates that in last Tuesday's election, conservatives not only maintained, but indeed somewhat enhanced, their power in the one area that will be the decisive field of battle in the next two years: the House of Representatives.

Of the 88 conservatives seeking re-election (and enjoying a rating of 80 per cent or better on the Americans for Constitutional Action voting scoreboard), 85 were returned to office. The three who were defeated—Rousselot, Hiestand and McDonough, all of California—were drastically gerrymandered out of any reasonable chance of election by the Democratic state legislature and Governor Edmund "Pat" Brown.

In the South, not one Democratic or GOP incumbent with an ACA voting record of over 80 per cent was defeated in either the primary (traditionally the decisive test in Southern elections) or in the general election.

So much for incumbents. In addition, the highly publicized fact that the Republicans made a net gain of only two seats has obscured the important fact that a total of 32 new Republicans were elected. * Spot estimates of this new crop indicates that the overwhelming majority classified themselves as "Goldwater Republicans" or otherwise emphasized their strong conservative stands during the election.

Thus the conservative grass roots, in this election, demonstrated that it wants candidates faithful to traditional American principles. It also served notice on GOP winners in the gubernatorial races who have Presidential ambitions that they must heed the course set by Republicans in Congress. It's an old saw that the party in Congress shapes the legislative record from which candidates in the ensuing Presidential election can differ, only at their peril.

Rockefeller: In the aftermath of Governor Rockefeller's re-election last week, political analysts with few exceptions list him as the leading contender for the GOP nomination in 1964. But a discernible reserve appears in such mentions of Rocky, and the reasons for it are not hard to find:

(1) The Governor won easily, but his margin over Robert Morgenthau, his obscure opponent, fell considerably below the expectations of the Rockefeller-ites. It had been expected that he would get a 750,000 majority, and some enthusiasts even talked of a million. Actually his plurality was only 518,000—smaller than the majority by which he unseated Governor Averell Harriman in 1958. If the 120,000 votes cast for the fledgling Conservative party ticket are taken into account, Rocky's position is hardly enhanced. No doubt about it—Rockefeller's showing does not help his ambitions for the Presidential nomination four years hence.

(2) Yet even that relatively small 518,000 majority was won against the "unknown" Morgenthau, possibly the weakest candidate on the Democratic ticket in many years. The Democratic party leaders in choosing the nominee resolutely turned their backs on former Democratic National Chairman James A. Farley, who might well have given Rocky a stiff race, perhaps even beaten him.

(3) True, Rocky as Governor of the Empire State will enjoy great prestige and a large bloc of the votes of New York delegates to the 1964 Republican National Convention. But few in the Nation's Capital can overlook two great impediments in Rockefeller's path to the nomination: the opposition of the South and the Midwest. Southerners like Senator Harry Byrd (D.-Va.) have been heard to warn that if Rocky were the nominee he could not win election in a single Southern state.

* GOP new faces emerged where incumbent Democrats were defeated or retiring Republicans were replaced by members of their own party; Democrats offset many of these GOP victories, however, by picking up new seats created through redistricting.

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Somewhat the same attitude prevails in the Midwest. It is noted that in Nebraska Modern Republican Fred A. Seaton (Secretary of the Interior under Ike) failed in his bid to unseat Democratic Governor Frank B. Morrison. Last spring, it was reported in Nebraska newspapers that Seaton was planning to act as Rockefeller's political manager in the Midwest. Seaton vehemently denied this. But it is said that consequently many Nebraska Republicans critical of Rocky voted for Morrison in preference to Seaton.

California—3 R's Win: With the disastrous outcome for Republicans in California, too many assume that conservatives can't win in the Golden State. Dr. Max Rafferty, attractive, articulate spokesman for the three R's in education, convincingly exploded this theory when late last week it was discovered he had swept to a statewide victory over his liberal opponent. Dr. Rafferty defeated Dr. Ralph Richardson by over 210,000 votes for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

This all-important post—with direct and indirect powers over the vast school system in California—is allegedly a non-partisan office. But politics and the conservative-vs.-liberal issue intruded decisively into the contest.

Dr. Rafferty's platform was simple: to deal a final blow to progressive education, still on the prowl in California and to return powers from the state to the local school boards. Dr. Richardson was for continuing the status quo, which in California means allowing the state—now in the hands of progressive educationists or their fellow travelers—to retain control over the educational system.

Rafferty's victory was a clear upset. Arrayed against him were the powerful California Teachers Association and the American Federation of Teachers (the AFL-CIO union). Though a non-partisan office, Richardson sought and received support from the Democratic party and its strong left arm, the California Democratic Council.

There is weighty evidence, produced by two members of the Los Angeles County Board of Education, that teachers were campaigning on school grounds for Richardson. Yet unofficial returns show that Rafferty won by 210,000 votes.

The conclusion by political pros in California is that Rafferty's strongest point was his refusal to compromise with his conservative principles.

California—Nixon: Former Vice President Richard Nixon's defeat by Governor Edmund "Pat" Brown should have brought home a telling lesson to California's Republican party and the GOP everywhere: You can't win by splitting your own ranks. Yet this was precisely Nixon's initial—and fatal—mistake.

Nixon, in attempting to wrest the GOP gubernatorial nomination from Assemblyman Joseph Shell, fell for the bait offered by the Democrats: repudiate the so-called "extremists" in the Republican organization. Thus, he opened wounds in his own party's flank, wounds which he later attempted to patch up, but which never fully healed and thus contributed to his demise as a political figure.

But there is more to the Golden State picture: It is obvious that the GOP still suffers a severe hangover from the 1958 debacle, which opened the way for continued Democratic victories. The Democrats, with their California Democratic Council and COPE organizations and a three-to-two party registration edge, continue to turn out majorities for their candidates at the polls. Until the Republicans can match this Democratic organizational ability, it will be hard for them to succeed in gaining control of the state.

Cook County: The election of Richard Ogilvie as Cook County Sheriff has dealt a solar plexus blow to the machine of Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, one of the most powerful Democratic bosses in the nation. A Republican sheriff parked right in the heart of Chicago should mark the beginning of the end of the corruption and election fraud regularly occurring in this Democratic stronghold.

Former State Senator Hays Robertson, Cook County Republican Chairman, now looms as a national figure for his decisive role in getting Ogilvie elected. Other factors in the win: eight months of intensive campaigning by Ogilvie and his ability to get support from liberals who were fed up with the stench emanating from the Daley machine.

Operation Dixie: Last week the GOP widened its beachhead in the South and seems on the way to establishing a real two-party system in Dixie for the first time since the Civil War.

The GOP upped its Southern representation in the House from nine to a post-Reconstruction high of 14. Besides picking up these five new seats—one each in Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, North Carolina and Texas—Republicans won the governorship in Oklahoma for the first time since the Sooner State entered the Union and broke one-party rule in Georgia by electing two state senators. They increased their membership in the Texas State Legislature from two to eight and elected three judges in the Lone Star State. In Kentucky—where Democrats outnumber Republicans 2-1—the incumbent GOP Senator was re-elected in an upset.

Republicans also came close to extending their gains in several other races. In a startling near-upset, the GOP challenger in Alabama came within a hairsbreadth of unseating a veteran liberal Democratic Senator. In Virginia's 3rd and 7th Congressional Districts, two Republicans lost by razor-thin margins; one by a mere 340 votes, the other by only 600.

Why Romney Won: Michigan voters last week climaxed several years of growing popular discontent with big-labor, liberal-Democrat machine rule. Republican George W. Romney's election as Governor over Reuther favorite, incumbent John B. Swainson, came after a period of declining left-wing strength.

In 1958, G. Mennen "Soapy" Williams ("Reuther's Boy Soapy") won re-election to the governorship

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with 53 per cent of the vote—a considerable drop from his previous victories for the office. The United Auto Workers retired Soapy and put up another Reuther puppet, Swainson, in 1960. He was elected with only 50.5 per cent of the votes. This year, Romney rode in on a tide of even greater voter revolt and won office with a plurality of 77,000, giving him 51.4 per cent of the vote.

Michigan has long been the stronghold of Reuther's UAW union, with its high-wage contracts with industry, and of Reuther's powerful Committee on Political Education (COPE), with its incessant push for high government spending and welfare-state legislation. Consequently, the state has suffered increasing financial difficulties. The individual and corporate tax rates far exceed those of neighboring states which compete with Michigan factories. Therefore, Michigan has been unable to attract new and expanding industries, with a resultant rise in unemployment. This rising graph of economic dislocation offers the most vivid explanation for George Romney's capture of the Michigan Governorship last week.

The Ohio Story: Racked by liquor scandals and high taxes, the Democratic Administration in Ohio suffered severe reversals in the elections, similar to the defeats dealt them in that state by an unkind electorate in 1960.

Voters in the Buckeye State ousted roly-poly, expensive Governor Mike DiSalle, replacing him with fiscal conservative James Rhodes, who piled up a record 500,000-vote majority. The GOP also picked up a net of two additional House seats, giving them an 18-6 edge in the Ohio congressional delegation.

Robert Taft, Jr., son of the late "Mr. Republican," coasted to an easy victory in his at-large race against Democrat Richard D. Kennedy. Taft won by over 600,000 votes, a 170,000-vote increase over his father's famous Senate victory in 1950.

Oliver Bolton, a staunch conservative, roundly defeated ultra-liberal incumbent Democrat Robert Cook in Ohio's 11th District (Northeast-Warren). Cook, backed by ADA and COPE, often boasted about how many federal projects he had brought to his district. Voters, however, were unimpressed and turned him out of office.

In the southeastern 10th District, Homer E. Abele, a 45-year-old conservative and former aide to the late Robert A. Taft, upset the liberal-leaning incumbent, Reverend Walter H. Moeller. (Abele attended the Fourth HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference in July.) The GOP sustained its only loss in the state when it lost the 15th District (Southeast-Zanesville), where former Representative Robert Secrest whipped freshman Republican Tom V. Moorehead.

Republicans in the state feel this year's victory was due mainly to good organization, something the GOP noticeably lacked in New Hampshire, California and Wisconsin.

A Mandate?: The White House calls the elections "a clear net gain" in behalf of President Kennedy's legislative program. Examination of the results in the seven House races in which an incumbent Republican faced an incumbent Democrat (because of redistricting) does not, however, support this Administration claim. In six out of the seven races in this category, Republicans won.

• In Illinois' 20th, outspoken conservative Paul Findley (ACA rating: 100 per cent) was elected to a second term, defeating Peter F. Mack (ACA rating: 5 per cent), a 14-year veteran who was the third-ranking Democrat on the Commerce Committe. According to *Congressional Quarterly*, Mack supported 83 per cent of the bills backed by the President during the last session of Congress. Findley only supported the President 23 per cent of the time.

• In agricultural Kansas, Bob Dole, who rates zero with the liberal National Farmers Union, beat J. Floyd Breeding (NFU rating: 100 per cent) in the 1st District. The main issue was JFK's two-price plan for wheat. Winner Dole opposed it; Breeding favored it.

• F. Bradford Morse withstood the big Ted Kennedy victory in Massachusetts and defeated ten-term liberal Thomas J. Lane, a down-the-line New Frontiersman. The predominantly industrial 5th District, which includes the cities of Lawrence and Lowell and has substantial unemployment in the depressed clothing and textile fields, is far from being safe Republican. The areas which make up the new district gave Democratic candidates for Congress more than a 14,000-vote majority in 1960. Yet Morse won by 29,000 votes. He opposed the President's public housing bill, the emergency public works bill and the creation of a Department of Urban Affairs; Lane supported all these measures.

• Ten-year veteran Paul A. Fino roundly defeated Alfred E. Santangelo in New York's 24th District despite labor union endorsements of the Democrat and special pleas by two Kennedys. Speaking at a $50-a-plate dinner for Santangelo, who supports New Frontier programs almost 100 per cent of the time, Attorney General Robert Kennedy said the country needs more men like him in Congress. The President wrote Santangelo praising him "for your stalwart backing of the Administration's legislative program" and said Santangelo was "in the vanguard of progressive legislators." The voters evidently were not impressed.

• In North Carolina's 8th District, Charles Raper Jonas defeated A. Paul Kitchin (see story on page 876). Jonas has an ACA rating of 89 per cent; Kitchin's is 65. The National Farmers Union also rates Kitchin as more liberal. In this past session of Congress, Jonas opposed Kennedy-sponsored legislation twice as often as Kitchin, according to

THE REV. PAUL LUTHER SEALING, Mayfair Lutheran Church, Chicago, Illinois: "Keep America's banner waving. Freedom is the issue of the 20th Century. I am grateful that HUMAN EVENTS' pen is not afraid to write against tyranny."

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the *Congressional Quarterly*. Kitchin claimed that the election of Democrats to Congress "will also bolster the President's prestige in foreign affairs—election of Democrats would be a vote of confidence in his handling of foreign affairs . . . " Result: a vote of no-confidence in JFK.

• The defeat of Cleveland M. Bailey by Arch A. Moore, Jr., was perhaps the most telling of all. West Virginia's 1st District stretches more than 300 miles from grimy steel mills in the northern tip of the state to the depressed rural areas in the center of the state. Unemployment in the district is down only a few tenths of one per cent since John F. Kennedy visited two years ago in search of crucial votes in the state's Presidential primary. He got the votes then, but not last Tuesday. Bailey, whose principle selling point was his close ties to the Administration in Washington, lost by about three-to-two in a district that has a Democratic registration edge of 50,000.

• Only in Pennsylvania's 6th District did a Democrat win as George M. Rhodes beat Republican Ivor D. Fenton.

ADA Defeated: While President Kennedy has stocked influential positions within his Administration with ADA members, the people in the state of Kentucky proved in the election they have no use for this ultra-liberal organization. The voters in the Blue Grass State polished off Senate candidate Lieutenant Governor Wilson Wyatt, a co-founder of ADA and its first national chairman. Wyatt fought a stiff campaign against incumbent Thruston B. Morton, of whose defeat the Democrats had been confident.

By repudiating Wyatt, the Kentucky voters clearly repudiated the ADA, the group which provides the philosophical underpinnings of the Kennedy Administration. Wyatt's ADA connections, it is widely believed, were clearly the reason for his defeat. No other explanation is offered for his fall. Wyatt had a well-financed, well-run campaign (to which UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson chipped in $500). As Lieutenant Governor, he carefully built up his support, politicking back home while Morton was in Washington. The highly influential Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of which Wyatt himself is a director, vigorously supported Wyatt during the campaign.

Despite all the obvious factors going against him, Morton pulled through with at least a 40,000-vote majority after making the ADA his chief target. Wyatt, it is also noted, attacked Morton for supporting Benson's farm program and failing to endorse Medicare.

Right-to-Work: Endorsement of right-to-work laws (voluntary unionism) played an important role in last week's elections. In Oklahoma, where Republican Henry Bellmon impressively upset Democratic gubernatorial candidate Bill Atkinson, the Republican platform solidly supported and the Democratic platform opposed a state right-to-work law. During the campaign Bellmon promised that, if elected Governor, he would call a special election so Oklahomans could vote on this legislation. Sooner State citizens have already signed a petition to get right-to-work on the ballot.

In Texas, both party platforms supported right-to-work. Democratic gubernatorial candidate John Connally and his Republican opponent, Jack Cox, both campaigned up and down the state in favor of voluntary unionism.

It is reported from Texas that Connally, prior to the Democratic state convention, served notice to the labor chieftains who backed him that he would have to support right-to-work or he couldn't be elected.

In Tennessee, Frank Clement campaigned on a right-to-work platform in his successful bid for the governorship. In Nebraska, gubernatorial candidates Fred Seaton and Frank Morrison both endorsed right-to-work.

Wiley: In Wisconsin, Modern Republican Senator Alexander Wiley (ACA rating: 33 per cent) was turned out to pasture by the voters, but not before injuring the chances of the GOP to seat a conservative governor in the Badger State.

Political observers say that Wiley's poor campaigning and the general anti-Wiley sentiment stemming from his liberal record became a millstone around the neck of conservative gubernatorial candidate Philip Kuehn, dragging him down to defeat. Kuehn, as the record shows, lost by only 12,000 votes, while Wiley lost by five times that much.

Although statewide GOP candidates were injured by the presence of Wiley on the ticket, 1st District Representative Henry C. Schadeberg (ACA rating: 96 per cent) considerably widened his victory margin over 1960. Schadeberg, by defeating COPE candidate Gerald T. Flynn, now looms as a likely contender for Democrat William Proxmire's Senate seat. Schadeberg, whose conservative image is clear-cut, would have a good chance to beat Proxmire, a liberal who every so often bows to the conservative political winds blowing in the Badger State.

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Assistant Publishers: W. B. Hicks, Jr. Kenneth W. Ingwalson Henry Blair

Assistant Editors: John R. Moreau Allan H. Ryskind Svend Petersen Thomas S. Winter Ross Hermann Sherrill A. Backer

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Section Two
November 17, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

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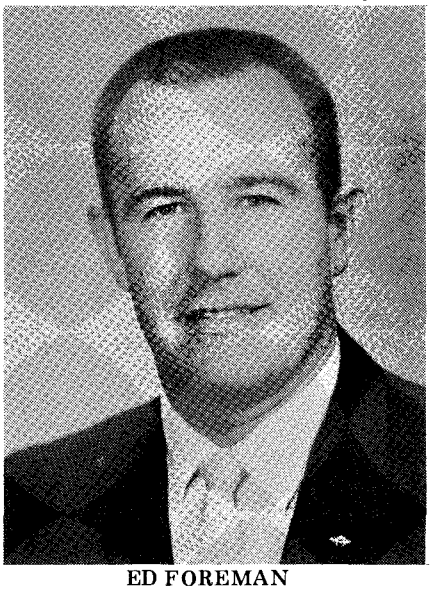
Notable Conservative Victories

Foreman Joins Alger In House from Texas

A proclaimed middle-of-the-road Democrat—who supported the New Frontier when the chips were down—could not match the hard-hitting campaign put on by a young 28-year-old Goldwater Republican, Ed Foreman, in Texas' 16th. The district is located in southwest Texas, where the largest cities are El Paso, Odessa and Midland.

The surprising 55 per cent - 45 per cent victory paid off for a campaign characterized by an early start, a hard-hitting organization of young



ED FOREMAN
New Texan in House

workers, and a candidate who stood solidly for conservative principles and kept constantly on the offensive. (preliminary vote 35,000 to 28,000)

In 1960 Republicans garnered only 18 per cent of the votes, and in 1958 the Democrats had no opposition.

About a year ago, Foreman started out to meet the people in the district. "I just shook hands and talked conservative principles. I guess I shook 50,000 hands during the year," he says. This is no mean trick in a district 300 miles wide, 200 miles deep and covering 19 sparsely settled counties, all Democratic controlled. Early in the campaign, Foreman emphasized that Billie Sol Estes' records showed that he had made a $1,500 contribution to Rutherford's campaign. Rutherford replied that this was the only issue that Foreman had. Actually, this was not the case. Foreman pointed out that Rutherford voted to pack the House Rules Committee, although he told his constituents that he would not do so, and Rutherford also voted for minimum wage increase bills, urban renewal and Federal aid to education. Foreman also gained ground by the fact that although Rutherford voted against the so-called compromise Freeman farm bill on the first roll call vote, he switched his vote on the floor, after the New Frontier went to work with the stick and the carrot.

The opposition tried to tie Foreman to the John Birch Society because he proclaimed conservative principles with such vigor. To this he replied, "I am just a plain-vanilla, freedom loving American fighting for what I think is right."

Foreman also says that "the voters couldn't see why Texas should help pay for a $10 million fish bowl in Washington, D.C. or a fancy Botanical Garden in Hawaii, but those are just a few of the reckless spending projects Rutherford voted for."

Over 1,000 active volunteers worked in the campaign. It is estimated that 70 per cent of them were under 30 years old.

Foreman will be one of the speakers at the *Human Events* Political Action Conference—January 10-11-12-

Snyder Wins House Seat in Kentucky

A clear cut test of reckless liberalism vs. responsible conservatism was settled when 34-year-old Gene Snyder—a Goldwater Republican—defeated Frank Burke (ACA rating—6%) in Kentuckey's 3rd District: Louisville. Snyder faced the organized opposition of COPE, ADA, the potent Louisville *Courier-Journal*, as well as the active campaigning of President Kennedy on two trips to Louisville. In addition, he had an almost two to one Democratic registration against him. Yet he won by nearly 3,000 votes, out of 185,000 votes cast.

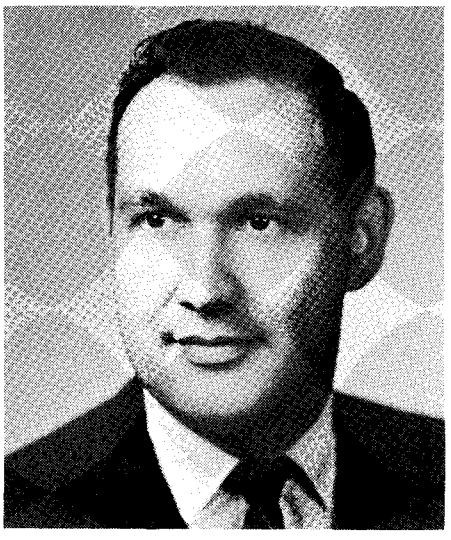
Burke was rated as 100 per cent liberal by labor's COPE and the left-wing Farmers Union. Judge Snyder went on the offensive early in the campaign, campaigned on conservative principles and constantly pointed up Burke's left-wing voting record. Instead of defending his record, Burke howled "smear." This earned Burke a "cry baby" label, and desertion by conservative Democrats, who either sat on their hands or joined Snyder.

Until the Kennedy blockade of Cuba, the *Courier-Journal* consistently ridiculed Snyder for advocating a strong Cuban policy and stopping aid to communist nations.

On the spot observers say that three factors brought the victory:

First, active work by the ever-increasing number of conservatives (see four page article, "Conservative Action in Louisville," *Human Events*, October 6, 1962).

Second, a hard-working candidate who campaigned uncompromisingly on principle. Commenting on this,



M. GENE SNYDER
Conservative Kentuckian

Snyder said that "the American people still believe in fundamental principles when applied to issues involved."

Third, a resurgence of the Republican party. Snyder was elected in 1957 to the Magistrate Court—the first Republican ever elected to that post. He helped to spark last year's smashing Republican victory in Louisville, which ended the 30 years of Democratic rule of that city.

Snyder will be a speaker at the *Human Events* Political Action Conference in January.

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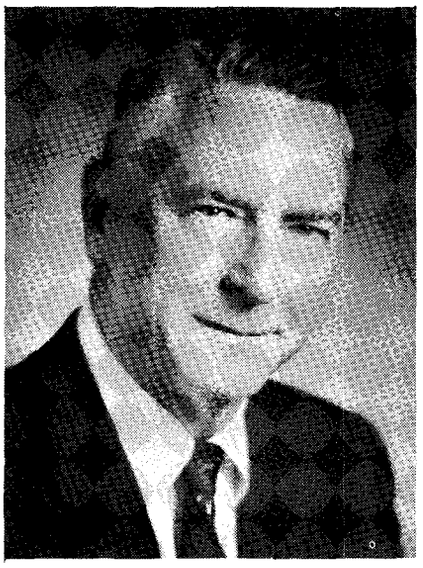
Don Short Wins Big In North Dakota

Don L. Short, who has been at-large Congressman from North Dakota for four years won by 8,000 votes. The margin surprised many observers who had expected Short to lose because of redistricting. The legislature cut the state in two; Short became a candidate in the western half which is strong Farmers Union wheat-raising territory. Short's previous state-wide victories came because of heavy majorities from the more conservative more diversified eastern half of the state. The Farmer's Union sought to make the Freeman wheat program an issue. Short accepted the challenge and boldly opposed "Freemanism."



CARL RAPER JONAS
Wins Re-election

JOEL T. BROYHILL
Wins Re-election

Jonas Beats Kitchin In North Carolina

A battle between two conservatives in North Carolina's 8th District was won by what Americans for Constitutional Action feels is the more conservative of the two—five-term Republican Representative Charles Raper Jonas.

The loser: Democrat A. Paul Kitchin, who was seeking his fourth term. ACA rated Jonas 89 per cent conservative this year. Kitchin, on the other hand, received a rating of only 65 per cent.

The two were thrown into the same district by the Tar Heel State's Democratic legislature, which sought to sever Jonas from four banner Republican counties and thereby give the seat to Kitchin. The eight-county district is located in south central North Carolina and Charlotte is its largest city.

Bloc voting by Charlotte Negroes for Kitchin was expected to do the rest of the job. A veteran Negro political leader dubbed Kitchin the "lesser of two evils." The city and state's National Association for the Advancement of Colored People leaders upset the applecart, however, by encouraging votes for Jonas. Their reason: to insure North Carolina's being a two-party state.

As the House session drew to a close, significant differences in the voting of Kitchin and Jonas became apparent: Kitchin supported JFK's farm bill, the trade act and the UN bond purchase. Jonas opposed all three measures. Tar Heel voters noted the divergence and chose Jonas' brand of conservatism.

Kennedy Clan Suffers Defeat in Virginia

When a conservative Republican takes on—and whips—about half the cowhands on the New Frontier, that, indeed, is news. The man who accomplished this derring-do is Joel Broyhill, whose congressional district in northern Virginia includes the suburbs of Washington, D. C. Joel Broyhill's opponent, Augustus C. Johnson, had the active support of Cabinet members Bobby Kennedy, Stewart Udall, Willard Wirtz, and White House aides Ted Sorensen, Kenny O'Donnell, Larry O'Brien, Pierre Salinger, and even the President himself. But not even all this heavy artillery, plus a reception by Ethel (Mrs. Robert) Kennedy for 2,000 paying guests ($3 apiece) succeeded in retiring the Virginia Republican.

Johnson accused Broyhill of possessing a "medieval attitude" and a "plantation mentality" and of retreating into "the safe, grey world of the 19th Century. . . . "

Broyhill, in reply, heckled Johnson's New Frontier support, calling Pierre Salinger a "two-bit assistant," Ted Sorensen an "interloper" and Bobby Kennedy a "Cape Cod carpetbagger."

President Kennedy got into the act by proclaiming, "I never read as much about a Congressman who is in the papers as I do about that Congressman and see less legislative results."

Broyhill uncowed, responded that President Kennedy had used "the highest office in the land . . . to launch a partisan attack and cast aspersions on my record . . . I will match my record of performance as a Congressman against that of Mr. Kennedy anytime." Thereupon, he pointed out that 24 bills he had sponsored had been passed, while Kennedy had only managed to get four minor pieces of legislation passed during the 1947-53 period when he was a member of the House of Representatives.

Abele Defeats Moeller In Ohio House Race

Voters of Ohio's 10th District unseated liberal-leaning Walter H. Moeller, a Democrat in quest of his third term, and elected a conservative Republican, Homer E. Abele.

Moeller received a 91 per cent pro-labor voting record from COPE. His voting record also drew plaudits of the Friends Committee on National Legislation, one of a dozen so-called "peace" organizations. This hurt him at the polls.

Abele, a 45-year-old attorney, faced Moeller for the seat once before. This was in 1958 when Moeller polled 52.9 per cent of the vote to win his first term.

Top-flight leaders of both parties campaigned for the candidates: Texas GOP Senator Tower for Abele, Vice President Johnson for Moeller.

While Democrats nationally said little could be done about Cuba, Abele called repeatedly for "an effective blockade" and said the United States should seize all arms shipments to Castro's garrison—long before JFK's belated Cuba stand of October 22. A former Taft aide and state representative, Abele attended the fourth *Human Events* Political Action Conference in July.

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New Frontier Upset: Dominick Tops Carroll

The New Frontier has suffered a major setback in Colorado, where one of its most avid supporters, US Senator John A. Carroll, was snowed under by conservative Republican Representative Peter H. Dominick.

With more than 90 per cent of the precincts reporting, Dominick piled up an impressive 46,000-vote lead over the Democratic incumbent.

The campaign, which crystallized along distinct liberal-conservative lines, may have been influenced by the President's action in stopping the shipment of missiles to Cuba.

Early in the campaign, Dominick noted the presence of Soviet weapons and technicians in Cuba and called for a naval blockade.

When Carroll was asked if he approved the Kennedy policy of "let's wait and see" on Cuba, the liberal Democrat replied, "What is the alternative? Do we mount a military invasion? Do we throw up a naval blockade? The real danger is in Berlin, not Cuba."

Up to the time of the President's action establishing the arms quarantine, Carroll attempted to dispel voter concern over Cuba by using Berlin as a smokescreen.

But Cuba was not the only issue. Dominick took Carroll to task for endorsing "every program of the left-wing branch of the Democratic Party" and having a 100 per cent liberal rating from the ADA.

In foreign policy, Dominick advocated a complete trade embargo on Cuba and other Communist countries and declared that the United States should get out of the United Nations if Red China is admitted or the Soviet-sponsored "troika" system is put into effect.

"We must establish a firm and positive foreign policy aimed at taking the initiative away from the Communist bloc, and begin backing up our high-sounding words with equally noble deeds to advance the cause of freedom."

In domestic matters, the young Congressman made centralization of power in Washington a major issue, blasting Federal medical care under social security, Federal aid to education which he sees as corrosive of local and state control.

Colorado's new senator, who will join the state's other Republican Senator Gordon Allott in Washington, is a 47-year-old veteran of World War II and a lawyer who served two terms in the State House of Representatives before being elected to Congress in 1960 from suburban Denver.

His election to the Senate is seen as a boost to Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.), chairman of the Republican Senate Campaign Committee, who vowed that Carroll would be defeated.

All Conservatives Returned in Indiana

Despite Indiana Democrat Birch Bayh's narrow victory over Senator Homer E. Capehart, Hoosier conservatives scored wins of seats in the House.

• Representative Donald C. Bruce of Indianapolis rolled to a 21,000-vote majority over his Democratic opponent, 30-year-old Andrew Jacobs, Jr. Jacobs, a former state representative, hoped to capitalize on the past service of his ex-Congressman father (Democrat Andrew Jacobs, 1949-51), but Republican Bruce had the same militantly conservative organization working for him that helped give him victory in 1960. His two victories are impressive: The 11th District went Democratic by 9,000 votes in 1958, a year Democrats made heavy gains in the House.

Bruce is now being talked of as a possible opponent for Senator Vance Hartke, who faces an election race in 1964.

• GOP Representative Richard L. Roudebush again crushed the comeback aspirations of former Democratic Representative Fred Wampler, the man Roudebush beat in 1960. Wampler, 53, of Terre Haute, received a rating of zero from Americans for Constitutional Action in 1961 for his voting record of 1959-61. A former national commander of the VFW from Noblesville, the 44-year-old Roudebush voted 91 per cent conservative in 1961-62, according to ACA—a record much more to the liking of voters in west central Indiana's 6th District.

• House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck won a 15th term, defeating Circuit Court Judge John J. Murray of Knox for Indiana's 2nd District seat.

• In three other Indiana districts, conservative GOP incumbents E. Ross Adair (4th), Earl Wilson (9th) and Ralph Harvey (10th) defeated Democratic challengers. The nonpartisan *Congressional Quarterly*, noting stepped-up Democratic drives in the 9th and 10th Districts, rated the outcomes as "doubtful" in both cases.

PETER H. DOMINICK
New Colorado Senator

DONALD C. BRUCE
Wins Re-election

RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH
Wins Re-election

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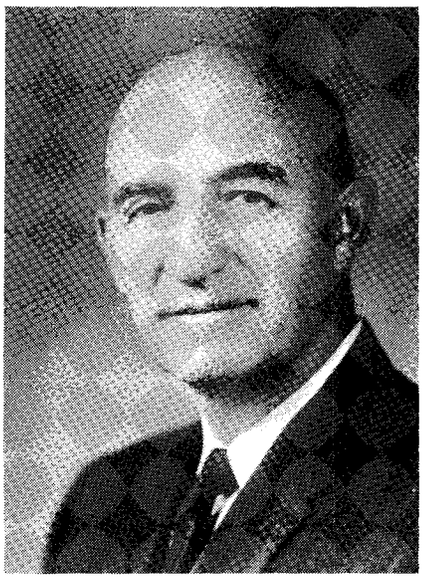

MILWARD L. SIMPSON
New Wyoming Senator

BOB DOLE
Defeats Breeding

WALLACE F. BENNETT
Wins Re-Election

Simpson of Wyoming Rolls Over Hickey

When newly-elected Republican Senator Keith Thomsen died in December, 1960, Democrat Governor J. J. Hickey had himself appointed to fill Thomsen's Senate seat. This grab for power sat so poorly with Wyoming's voters that they whomped Hickey in his bid to fill the remaining four years of Thomson's term. No small factor in the race, however, was the stature of Hickey's opponent conservative Republican Milward L. Simpson.

Denouncing Hickey as an "instant Senator," Simpson was ahead all the way. "I firmly believe," he said, "that the principles and philosophy of the Republican party are far better suited to the needs of Wyoming and America than the New Deal, Fair Deal, New Frontier gimmicks of tax and tax, spend and spend, promise and elect, unbalanced budgets, politics for politics' sake and eventual socialism."

Wyoming's new senator attended Harvard Law School, served in Wyoming's House of Representatives in 1926-27, served as governor of Wyoming from 1955 to 1959 and has an outstanding record of community leadership and public service.

Dole Defeats Breeding In Key Kansas Race

In western Kansas, the heart of the wheat belt, voters showed their disapproval of the Kennedy-Freeman farm program by electing Bob Dole to Congress over Democrat J. Floyd Breeding.

The main issue in the campaign was farm legislation, with Dole opposing and Breeding supporting the Administration's proposal for high price supports coupled with stringent government controls.

Dole took a decisive, early lead over his liberal, pro-Kennedy opponent and lengthened it as election night progressed. With over 90 per cent of the vote counted, Dole topped Breeding 48,294 to 36,369.

Both Dole and Breeding were incumbent Congressmen, having been thrown together in one giant district when Kansas lost one House seat as a result of population shifts. Both were also members of the House Agriculture Committee.

Dole's easy victory in this key race is seen by Capitol Hill observers as a clear repudiation of the controversial Freeman farm formula.

Breeding, a three-term congressman who voted with the liberal ADA 71 per cent of the time, tried to give his campaign a folksy touch by billing himself as a dirt farmer.

He complained repeatedly that "partisan politics had been injected into farm legislation" and attacked his opponent as a "right-wing extremist" who is "against everything."

Dole, 91 per cent conservative on the ACA scale, called the farm legislation a "political hodge-podge" that would mean the "beginning of the end for thousands of small farmers in Kansas who could not continue to operate under the unprecedented harsh production controls."

Utah GOP Elects Bennett, Two New Representatives

Utah's incumbent GOP Senator Wallace F. Bennett swept to victory over his COPE-backed, liberal Democratic challenger, David S. King. With 1,065 of 1,160 precincts reporting, Bennett tallied 148,163 votes to King's 134,397—or 52.5 per cent of the popular vote.

The issue in this race was clear cut: A Republican conservative was pitted against an ADA Democrat who campaigned as a spokesman for the New Frontier. Utah's voters, who are a religious and self-reliant people, chose to depend on themselves rather than government.

Interior Secretary Stewart Udall stirred up another issue by attempting to carve an unneeded new national park, Canyon Lands, out of valuable gas and oil producing areas in the southeastern part of the state.

Bennett has represented Utah since 1951. He has built up seniority in such committees as Finance, and Banking and Currency, and he is rated, along with retiring Senator Prescott Bush, as one of the Senate's top fiscal experts. The former president of the National Association of Manufacturers has also served with distinction on the Joint Committees for Atomic Energy and Defense Production.

Utah's GOP made a clean sweep by placing Sherman Lloyd and Laurence Burton into House seats held by Democrats.

Burton defeated one-term Democratic Representative M. Blaine Peterson in the 1st district. Burton, a one-time aide to former Representative H. Aldous Dixon, Utah Republican, attacked increased government spending and Peterson's support of the Administration's farm bill. Lloyd takes the 2nd District seat given up by King in his unsuccessful race for the Senate against Bennett. Lloyd's opponent, Bruce S. Jenkins, supported JFK down the line.

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Section Three
November 17, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

No Time for the Faint Hearted

A Frank Discussion of What's Ahead—and What Must Now Be Done

This is "The Testing Time"*—to quote Paul Harvey's famous phrase.

There will be some who will now say "it's no use; all is lost. After us the deluge. Relax and enjoy ourselves while there is time."

That, of course, is the Philosophy of Surrender.

Without realizing it, persons who talk that way are proving the Schlesinger thesis that "Capitalists are cowardly"; they will not resist the advance of socialism. (*Human Events*, June 16, 1962, page 445. Said Schlesinger: "Marxists enormously over-estimated the political courage and will of the capitalists." Schlesinger argued that Karl Marx was entirely wrong when he said the capitalist ruling class would resort to violence rather than surrender its prerogatives. On the contrary, summed up Schlesinger, capitalists are cowardly.

It must be admitted that there are some cowardly capitalists. Most assuredly, some who so qualify have decided within the last few days to withdraw completely from the political arena in the ostrich-like hope that they will be spared because they will not be seen.

It is our belief that every American, however humble, has a stake in capitalism. It is our conviction that the majority of Americans still believe in the pioneer virtues of personal responsibility, private enterprise, individual freedom, limited constitutional government. It is the essence of this positive philosophy, that the individual has a right to spend his earnings as he himself wishes rather than to turn over a large part of it to a bureaucratic elite who promise to spend it in his behalf.

The negative philosophy of the bureaucratic elite and the liberal "intellectuals" is that the masses are "too damned dumb" to take care of themselves and "too damned stupid" to understand what the bureaucracy is doing to them.

The Nov. 6 election offers grounds for encouragement as well as discouragement. The analysis published on page 871 of this, the Nov. 17, issue of *Human Events* shows that, in the House of Representatives, the body closest to the people, conservatism maintained its strength and to a slight extent enhanced it.

The grounds for discouragement are that the Democrats gained four seats in the Senate. These elections were won by COPE, the ultra-liberal Farmers Union, and the solid voting blocs who got out their full vote. They had the powers of regimentation and they had the funds. Jesse Unruh, Democratic chieftain in Los Angeles County, frankly said he has no use for volunteers; they are too unreliable. He put his faith in paid agents and he had 10,000 of them. In colored areas, the voters were carried to and from the polls in limousines.

Democrats can get all the funds they need from three sources:

(1) the AFL-CIO political arm, COPE;

(2) from the defense industries;

(3) from the fast-buck boys who have discovered today's Horatio Alger "rags to riches" road.

The 'Fast Buck' Boys

The trick of the "fast-buck" boys is to get on the inside track with government officials, give financial support and lend the use of their names. In return, they get government favors and noncompetitive contracts. Since bidding can now be waived in almost any "special situation," a way can always be found. Exceptions are permissible for depressed areas, for small business, for companies injured by the trade expansion act, and for a host of other categories. Business may be better than a couple years ago, but the number of depressed counties has grown spectacularly since JFK came to power—as a means of awarding contracts for political reasons. Also there are now innumerable noncompetitive awards for "studies," for "research," etc., where the decision can be made entirely at the discretion of the government. Moral to business: It pays—and pays big—to play ball with Kennedy.

No Hesitancy About Blackmail

The Kennedy Administration has no compunctions about blackmail. The GOP favors continuation of the incentive-allowances (such as oil depletion allowances) which have promoted the development of our natural resources industries. The Democrats claim they want them ended; then they hint to the frightened industries that nothing will happen—if!

Here's how the "if" is handled. Oil men are bluntly told that if they help the Republicans, they are not to "come around and ask Lyndon Johnson or the Democratic senators from the oil states for help." Suggestion: Give big contributions to the Democrats and none at all to the Republicans—or you are sunk beyond recall. Some oil magnates came through with "protection money!" Liberal columnists write freely about it and see nothing wrong with it. To them, the end justifies the means.

Every Ounce of Pressure Coming

The Administration intends, during the next two years, to use every ounce of its power to get through Congress as much as possible of its programs to centralize power in the Federal government. Once they are fully in effect, the American people will have lost their franchise; genuinely free elections will be a thing of the past.

The liberal columnists will, of course, ridicule this assertion. They will remind their readers that (1) people may still go to the polls; (2) the ballot is secret. Ipso facto, how can anyone say that America is not a democratic country?

The naive will nod their heads in agreement. So will those who want something for nothing from the government and believe JFK's promises that he will give it to them.

The manner in which the New Frontier uses its one hundred billion dollars of government expenditures to get its way is no longer disguised. Kennedy went into the state of Pennsylvania and boldly told the voters there that Pennsylvania had gotten a 50 per cent increase in de-

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* If you do not have this tremendous phonograph record of Paul Harvey's —"The Testing Time"—you can get it for $3.98 by sending your order to Word Records, Inc., P. O. Box 1790, Waco, Texas.

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fense contracts since his inauguration. Then he bluntly added that it was because they had a Democratic governor.

JFK's speeches during his cross-country pre-election tour made it clear that states and congressional districts which wanted more from the Federal government were to elect JFK-approved candidates. There was no subtlety to the Ted Kennedy posters: "HE CAN GET MORE FOR MASSACHUSETTS."

Samuel Lubell, the syndicated political writer, who spends most of every election year ringing doorbells all over the nation to find out what the people think, said in concluding his series about the 1962 election:

> "It is my own feeling that in the immediate years ahead, the new pattern of domestic politics will center around an intensified group conflict over who benefits from—and who pays for—the expanded use of governmental power."

The Case of Magnuson

Nevertheless, one reason for not losing faith in the American people was the vote cast in the state of Washington. Yes, Senator Magnuson* won, but an examination of that election shows that he could have been defeated if conservatives had realized that his defeat was possible. "Maggie's" voting record is considered near-perfect by the labor forces and the ADA. He had the unabashed support of some conservative industrialists who defended their stand thusly: "We hate Maggie's voting record but it's up to the people in the other 49 states to vote against the New Frontier. The state of Washington must keep Maggie; we can't get defense orders without him. There is no better contact man with the Federal government than Maggie."

Senator Edmund S. Muskie, Democrat from Maine, went out to the state of Washington and said that he "stood in awe of Maggie's ability to separate funds from the U. S. Treasury for the state of Washington." Anyone who can make "Free Federal Money" Muskie stand in awe of spending the taxpayers' money must be fantastic.

But the people of Washington surprised the nation by casting 394,000 votes for a 32-year-old Lutheran minister named Richard G. Christensen. Maggie's vote was only 435,000. The margin of 41,000 would have been wiped out if more conservatives in the state had actually believed he could be beaten. Maggie had always won all his elections by big majorities; if any candidate was ever regarded as "unbeatable," it was he.

Every knowledgeable voter knew that the state's Big Business interests were behind him. The state had a higher percentage of unionization than any other state and Labor was 100 per cent for Maggie. Who was left? Therefore, "what's the use?"

Many who detested Maggie's near-100 per cent liberal voting record would have worked hard taking voters to the polls, urging a vote for Maggie's little known opponent. But instead, they told their friends: "Don't waste your time and money opposing Maggie. He can't lose."

Now—too late—they see how little effort would have been needed. Nevertheless, the 394,000 votes against Maggie shows the spontaneous, unorganized feeling in the state against what "Maggie" stands for. Nearly 400,000 voters are willing to risk JFK's anger and retaliation—for the sake of principle.

Tribute to Pennsylvania

Now let's pay a tribute to the state of Pennsylvania. By half a million they rejected the Kennedy puppet candidate for governor—Richardson Dilworth. Dilworth offered to the voters his record as mayor of Philadelphia, part of which was his ability "to get money from Washington." He boasted that as mayor he spent a minimum of one day every fortnight contacting the various agencies to get "free Federal money" for Philadelphia. He said that the provision that the Federal government shall pay 67%to 75% of urban renewal costs was too small; the percentage should be increased to 90%. He wanted credit for building grandiose municipal projects without losing any votes by levying local taxes.

His "idealistic" appeal was to the ignorant who did not realize that Pennsylvania pays far more into Federal coffers than it receives and to the selfish rich who want their property benefited without cost to themselves. The latter group constitutes a substantial number of men of wealth whose names would be of immense value. Cried ADA liberals: "How dare you call Dilworth a socialist? Look at all the rich men who support him."

To sum up: The high vote cast against Senator Magnuson in the state of Washington and the landslide defeat of Dilworth in Pennsylvania proves there is still a strong and hopeful resistance among the American people to New Frontier coercion, intimidation and bribery.

Two Years to Go

It is late, but not too late. There are still two years before the critical election of 1964.

You, the reader of this article, now must make a choice.

OPTION NO. ONE: You can—and you will have plenty of company—get on the bandwagon and ride with the "winner"—your belief as to the "winner" being the Marxist one that "socialism is inevitable."

OPTION NO. TWO: You can throw in the sponge and join the defeatists. "It's hopeless. Include me out." Tell your friends of your decision, so it will undermine their will to fight.

As a pro-Communist, you are much more effective with Option No. Two than with Option No. One.

Enlist Now

OPTION NO. THREE: You can enlist right now in the ranks of the fighters.

Start by inviting your friends and associates to your home and give them the message of hope. At that meeting plan a course of action, doing what is within the possible for the group. Here are several suggestions to yourself and to them.

WRITE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. The Letters to the Editor column is one of the most read sections of any newspaper. Don't write only to metropolitan newspapers. Write also to the little weeklies and to the small dailies. Such letters have a thoughtful and receptive readership. For years, the liberals have had the Letters to the Editor column all to themselves. Now conservatives are beginning to write. Editors welcome brief, well written letters, especially those that make just one good strong point.

Write Your Congressman

WRITE LETTERS TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN AND YOUR TWO SENATORS. Write even to liberal members of Congress. Get your friends to write even to liberals. Congressmen want to know the sentiment of the people back home. DON'T BE SO SURE that your congressman cannot be influenced—even if

* SENATOR Magnuson should not be confused with the CONGRESSMAN of the same name in a Seattle district who LOST.

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he owes his election to the labor bosses. Letters warn him of opposition back home. To avoid collision with his "bosses," he may quietly try to bottle up a bill—never admitting that he fears a strong opposition back home. Talking freely to his fellow Congressmen, he may tell them of the worry his heavy mail is causing him—thus influencing other Congressmen. And even if your own Congressman is immovable, you want to know precisely the arguments that your Congressman makes in his letters of reply. Photograph his letters. Those letters can be used against him not only in the next election, but NOW. Show them to friends who may mistakenly believe the Congressman is on their side. Until you show them, they may not realize how firm—or how evasive—he is on an issue of critical importance to them. So we say over and over again: Write your congressman, write your congressman, write your congressman.

Build up the habit of political activity among as many persons as possible.

Top Priority for Medicare

The fight for Medicare may be JFK's No. 1 goal in the next session of Congress. Join the anti-medicare organization in your neighborhood or area. If there is none, start one yourself.

Go down to the headquarters of your party of your choice and become an ACTIVE member. Even if you are a retired tycoon, don't expect to start at the top. Don't be ashamed to start at the bottom. EARN a position of influence and power by becoming a WORKING volunteer. The number of persons in your political party active in your precinct is usually so small that you and your friends can quickly become a power bloc in your precinct. But always there is one condition, you and your friends must be willing to WORK.

Learn how to become a block captain or a precinct chairman. (Order our Special Supplement "Conservative's Guide to Political Action.")

Get the habit of house-to-house canvassing. Start with your block or ward or neighborhood. Talk to your friends. Invite your neighbors to meetings in your home. If you have organizing talent, get others to take charge of their blocks or districts.

COPE has already started its campaign for 1964. Their agents make a house-to-house census to find out who are liberal-inclined and who are not. They card-index EVERY liberal-inclined household. They intend to see that every card-indexed liberal—but NOT conservatives—is registered and brought to the polls in 1964. Why don't you assume a similar responsibility NOW, doing your block first and then going on to the next. YOUR EXAMPLE WILL INSPIRE OTHERS.

If at all possible, attend the Political Action Conference, January 10-11-12. Bring others along. Effective ACTION will be the theme. Freshmen conservative winners of Congressional seats will tell how they defeated liberals. They will answer your questions.

Give *Human Events* gift subscriptions to your friends and associates. *Human Events* supplies inspiration and ammunition. Because of the widening range of topics being presented in *Human Events*, your friends are likely to find there the subjects of their special interest. This has been one of the reasons for the growing circulation of *Human Events*.

Your Civic Clubs

Get political discussions before your civic clubs. Even non-political organizations can be induced to put on certain types of programs. Just getting the subject of politics before the members is helpful.

One of the best subjects before a non-political group is a debate: "Can the U.S.A. have a hundred billion dollar budget and still have free elections?"

Only a few facts—even without any argumentation—will startle many listeners. They will begin thinking.

Topics and suggestions of this nature will be presented in future issues of *Human Events*.

Case Histories

Human Events is seeking case histories of the New Frontier's use of "free Federal money." Send those you know of, including clippings, photographs, election pamphlets, newspaper advertisements and the like. They will be presented in *Human Events*. Thousands of readers will be using them.

The conservatives have but one weapon: TO LET THE PEOPLE KNOW.

The President can go on television any time he wishes and talk to 30 or 40 million persons at a time.

Our side is dependent upon the one-by-one voluntary effort of tens of thousands of persons like yourself, each doing his part.

The power on the side of the New Frontier seems irresistible, yet the history of freedom proves that nothing is more explosive than an idea.

Our day will come if 100,000 Americans will dedicate themselves to the task of bringing the basic American principles to their neighbors and friends, awakening them to the immoral characteristics of the New Frontier.

How Much Can ONE Person Do?

How much can ONE person do? *Human Events* has often told the story of a Chinese student who did nothing except to mail a book. The book was mailed from New York to Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese revolutionary who founded the Chinese Republic. When the book arrived, Dr. Sun was planning to turn China into a Soviet Republic.

The manuscript of the book which reversed his thinking had been turned down by a score of book publishers. The author, a New York City dentist named Maurice William, had to print it himself. Yet the book converted Sun Yat-sen and saved China from communist slavery for a quarter of a century. China went Communist in 1949—in large part because of the erroneous assumptions of Truman, Acheson and Marshall that the Chinese Communists were really just "agrarian reformers."

Thinking of the Chinese student who did nothing more than to mail a book, you should concentrate upon what YOU can do. Your responsibility is to educate and activate those within your range of influence who have given little thought or no thought to the basic issues facing the nation.

Remember those immortal lines:

I am only one but I am one

I can't do everything but I can do something

And what I can do that I ought to do

And what I ought to do, by the grace of God I shall do.

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What will the New Frontier do NOW???

- *How will the make-up of the new Congress affect its tactics?*
- *What legislation will Congress be forced to deal with?*
- *Which bills deserve passage; which bills deserve defeat?*
- *How can you mobilize support for elected Conservative leaders?*

These will be among the many vital questions discussed at the

Fifth *Human Events* Political Action Conference

and

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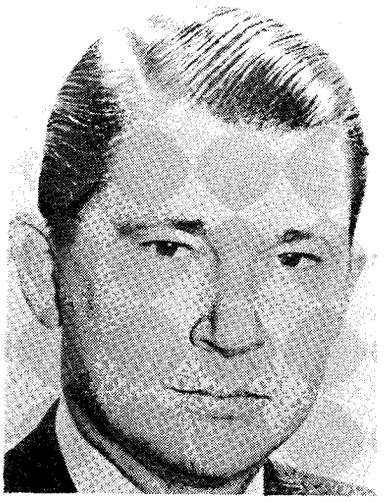
HEAR:

Senators J. Strom Thurmond (D.-S. C.), John G. Tower (R.-Texas) and other senators, representatives and leaders in politics, business and civic affairs.

MEET:

Winners who won against liberals, national leaders, early subscribers to *Human Events*, enthusiastic youth, old friends.



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Please make the following registrations and keep me posted as plans develop: HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S.E., Washington 3, D.C.

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Bill me after January 31, 1963 (all fees will be returned in full if you cannot attend, regardless of reason)

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Circle Number of Conferences attended 1 2 3 4

Friday preference

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Circle Number of Conferences attended 1 2 3 4

CONFERENCE FEE of $75 includes Continental breakfast, lunch and dinner Friday and Saturday, Jan. 11-12. Special Homecoming Get-Together, 4-6 PM, Thursday, Jan. 10. $45 fee for additional members of immediate family (wives, sons, daughters) and for students, teachers, clergymen, active members of YAF and ISI.

SPECIAL ROOM RATES-HEADQUARTERS: STATLER-HILTON HOTEL Washington, D. C., $10 single and $14 twins are available. As soon as your advance registration is received, we will mail Hotel information, so you may make early arrangements and be assured of special Human Events Conference rates.

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Section Four
November 17, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
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Brainpicking In School

A Study of Psychiatric Testing

By

REPRESENTATIVE

JOHN

ASHBROOK

Here are but a few of the 298 questions which are contained in the SRA Youth Inventory, published by the Science Research Associates, one of numerous testing services available to our high schools:

I feel there's a barrier between me and my parents.

My parents play favorites.

I'm ashamed of my father's job.

I'm ashamed of my parents' dress and manners.

My parents avoid discussing sex with me.

I wonder if I am normal in my sexual development.

I want to know about venereal disease.

I need an acceptable vocabulary to discuss sex.

I think about sex a good deal of the time.

How far should high school students go in love relations?

I'm confused in my religious beliefs.

I'm bothered by thoughts of heaven and hell.

Is there a conflict between the Bible and my school subjects?

I'm losing faith in religion.

Is it wrong to deny the existence of God?

It is my contention that nonacademic tests of this type should be given only with parental consent. At the present time they can be given without any prior notice to the parents. A school would be in serious trouble if it would undress young students for examination or innoculate them with some serum without parental permission. Yet, virtually the same thing is being done all of the time through these brainpicking tests which literally undress young people and interfere in private areas which would better be left alone.

Many tests call for difficult or impossible answers—in some cases pitting loyalties of religion, home, and parents against each other. Take the following excerpts from one moral value inventory exam, for example:

Which is worse: (1) spitting on the Bible; (2) spitting on the American flag?

Which is more important: (1) taking the oath of allegiance to the United States; (2) joining a church?

Which is worse: (1) denying the existence of God; (2) laughing while the Star-Spangled Banner is being played?

Which of the following men contributed more to the progress of mankind: (1) St. Paul (in the Bible); (2) Abraham Lincoln?

Boost from Government

Guidance and counseling received a big boost through the enactment of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. Section V carries the high sounding name "Guidance, Counseling and Testing: Identification and Encouragement of Able Students." The purpose of the title V was set out as follows:

To provide financial assistance to the states to establish and maintain (1) a testing program in secondary schools to identify students with outstanding aptitudes and abilities, and (2) a program of guidance and counseling in the public secondary schools to encourage students to complete their secondary school education in preparation for their entrance into institutions of higher education and to enter such institutions.

Nothing here would seem to foster or encompass the nonacademic, psychological testing aforementioned.

One point should be made clear. Testing of this type could be done without the NDEA. It has been through the NDEA that guidance and counseling has become vogue. Most of this testing would seem to be legitimate when directed toward the principle of encouraging students in developing their abilities and goals. Office of Education Commissioner McMurrin testified that during the 2 years of operation of title V, a 50 per cent increase occurred in the number of qualified full-time counselors employed by secondary schools. The counselor-pupil ratio, he stated, had improved throughout the Nation during this period from 1 to 750 to 1 to 610, a substantial step toward the ratio of 1 to 300 acknowledged by leaders in the field to be the acceptable proportion. The NDEA has been a vehicle to enhance testing at the high school level.

Wishing Well Test

A typical type test which deals with wishes, desires and impulses is the Wishing Well, published by the Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, given to youths in grades 4 through 7. Here are a few of the eight score wishes which the child is sup-

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posed to answer:

I wish I did not feel so different from my parents.

I wish I could talk over important things with my parents more often.

I wish I felt like a real member of the family.

I wish my parents did things that would make me feel more love toward them.

I wish I could be sure my father would always have a steady job.

I wish our family could afford to give each other better presents at Christmas and on birthdays.

I wish I knew how you can believe that God is always right and at the same time believe that you should think for yourself.

I wish I knew how you can make lots of money and still be a very good citizen.

I wish someone would help me to see the place of religion in my life.

I wish I liked Negro children as well as white children.

I wish I knew how you can like your own country best and at the same time like people in other countries, too.

I wish I knew why factories sometime shut down when people need the things factories make.

I wish I knew why people say that everyone is equal when some people have more money than others.

Plants Seeds of Doubt

A parent could well ask what all of this has to do with the educational process. Suggestions often plant seeds of doubt. Children who are normal may begin to think they are not normal. To read all of the 160 questions tends to give anyone an inferiority complex.

It can be seen that tests of this type go far beyond any superficial goal of testing academic prowess or even the proper role of assisting a student to select his vocational pursuit. These tests are based on the premise of so-called "life adjustment" by which the student is psychoanalyzed and then fitted into the group by adjustment. Miss Emily Cuyler Hammond conducted an intensive study of the surge toward togetherness in the Germany of the thirties and refers to these testers as a dedicated cult of hidden persuaders "using the Freudian art of motivation research to reach and manipulate young minds."

In a free society, education should be directed toward teaching the child to think. Not to think what I think might think or the testers might think but to think for himself and make his own decisions. The home, the church, the overall sense of morality which we imbue into our children emplant the sense of right and wrong which make the ability to think meaningful. To develop patterns referred to in UNESCO booklets as "right attitudes" is indeed a dangerous one in a free society and can well lead our youth down the path to collectivism and internationalism whereby they gradually lose their loyalty to home and nation.

Doubts Validity of Tests

There is ample room for doubt of the validity of these so-called personal inventory exams. Pitirim A. Sorokin, one-time head of the Department of Sociology at Harvard, in his book, "Fads and Foibles in Modern Sociology and Related Sciences," observes that—

At the present time in Western countries almost every individual is tested from the cradle to the grave, before and after the important events in his life. He is given a battery of various tests after his birth, in his nursery school and kindergarten, in his elementary school, high school, and college, before and after his draft into the Armed Forces, before and during his marriage, before and after his gainful employment, and so on, up to the tests preceding and following his death. His life-career is largely determined by these tests. . . . We are living in an age of testocracy. By their tests of our intelligence, emotional stability, character, aptitude, unconscious drives and other characteristics of our personality, the testocrats largely decide our vocation and occupation. They play an important role in our promotions or demotions, and in our successes and failures in social position, reputation and influence. They determine our normality or abnormality, our superior intelligence or hopeless stupidity. . . . By all this they are largely responsible for our happiness or despair, and, finally, for our long life or premature death.

The enormous influence of tests is primarily due to the supposedly scientific and infallible character of these tests. The testocrats have succeeded in selling their tests as strictly scientific, precise, operational and unerring. As such they are rarely challenged and hardly ever questioned.

The most notable complaint that can be lodged against these personal inventory examinations is that the results are autocratically decided by the testers. Many questions in the above SRA examinations ask for wishes, desires, aspirations, preferences, tastes and other subjective evaluations by the testee. It is entirely possible that the testers are not right, especially when it comes to sociological problems. In many cases it can be shown that the right answers are wrong. Sorokin points out that when these tests deal with psychosocial phenomena:

For instance, when they probe the psychological, psychiatric, sociological, anthropological, economic, political, historical, philosophical, ethical, juridical or aesthetic values of the tested person—the unreliability of the tests is still more increased for the following reason. In these fields there are few generally accepted concepts, definitions, theories, methods, uniformities and values. In these disciplines we have, instead, different theories, approaches, generalizations and values. Insofar as the testers are all too human, they are inclined to regard their own denominational creed. In this way new elements of subjectivity are introduced into the tests.

Although they would never admit it, I am sure it is hitting close to home.

Life Adjustment in School

The trend toward testing programs of this type has its genesis in the Freudian concept of psychiatry. Supposedly, these people are specially anointed to solve all of the ills of the world by ridding man of his delusions, repressions, frustrations and problems up to and including wars. When their theory is reduced to practice we have life adjustment curriculums in schools

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whereby the student "adjusts" to his various neuroses.

Dr. G. B. Chisholm, renowned psychiatrist, solemnly told a group of his compatriots:

With the other human sciences, psychiatry must now decide what is to be the immediate future of the human race. No one else can. And this is the prime responsibility of psychiatry.

He was giving the William Alanson White Memorial Lectures on "The Psychiatry of Enduring Peace and Social Progress" and this address was printed in the February 1946 issue of "Psychiatry—Journal of the Biology and the Pathology of Interpersonal Relations."

What stands in the way of attaining the goals that Dr. Chisholm wants? He states:

For many generations we have bowed our necks to the yoke of the conviction of sin. We have swallowed all manner of poisonous certainties fed us by our parents, our Sunday and day school teachers, our politicians, our priests, our newspapers and others with a vested interest in controlling us.

Morality Is the Culprit

He makes it about as clear as one can. Morality is the culprit—our burdensome sense of right and wrong. Pierce this iron veil of stultifying restraint and you will have progress. Impeding progress are the forces of the home and church—they must go.

If the race is to be freed from its crippling burden of good and evil it must be psychiatrists who take the original responsibility.

How will all of this be done? He has an easy answer —the upbringing of the child. He states:

The most important thing in the world today is the bringing up of children. It is not a job for economic or emotional misfits, for frightened, inferiority-ridden men and women seeking a safe, respectable and quickly attainable social and emotional status. . . . It is therefore necessary that, for so long as it may take to change the bringing up of children in enough of the world,, our close watch on each other and everyone in the world should not be relaxed for a moment.

By proper training children will not grow up as their elders did with a "warped" sense of guilt emanating from the antiquated sense of sin. In fact, sin is the arch-enemy of progress and has caused all of our troubles. It is according to Dr. Chisholm—

The only psychological force capable of producing these perversions (note: preventing the rational use of intelligence) is morality, the concept of right and wrong, the poison long ago described and warned against as "the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil." We have been very slow to rediscover this truth and to recognize the unnecessary and artificially imposed inferiority, guilt and fear, commonly known as sin, under which we have almost all labored and which produces so much of the social maladjustment and unhappiness in the world.

Freedom from Morality

Freedom from moralities, says Dr. Chisholm, means freedom to think and behave sensibly. By a program of re-education a new world can be molded and children be prepared for world citizenship.

Who is this man? A crackpot? He has influenced your life more than you would care to admit. My study of this area has extended over several years and many related subjects. Brainpicking tests and life adjustment education are part and parcel of this field. Dr. Chisholm cannot be dismissed lightly—if for no other reason than the positions he has held. He was Director-General of the World Health Organization in its formative years and president of the World Federation for Mental Health, 1957-58—how about those for qualifications! It is not surprising to also learn that he is honorary president of the World Federalists of Canada.

Cut out of the same cloth are the recommendations of another United Nations agency, UNESCO, which would redesign the upbringing of our youth if it had its way. In their "Toward World Understanding," we see the same line of reasoning:

The kindergarten or infant school has a significant part to play in the child's education. . . . Not only can it correct the errors of home training, but it can also prepare the child for membership . . . in the world society [page 9]. It is sufficient to note that it is most frequently in the family that the children are infected with nationalism by hearing what is national extolled and what is foreign disparaged. . . . The school should therefore use the means described earlier to combat family attitudes. . . . As long as the child breathes the poisoned air of nationalism, education in world-mindedness can produce only rather precarious results [pages 54-58].

Loyalty to World Order

UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, has set out in the nine volumes of "Toward World Understanding" the means of instructing young people toward the day when their first loyalty will be to world government and not to country. The above excerpts were taken from volume V, "In the Classroom With Children Under 13 Years of Age." The same target is present in all of these schemes—the upbringing of the child.

All of these—Freudian psychiatry, UNESCO and brainpicking tests point toward the same goal—detect and then indoctrinate. Kept to their proper use as a tool of education which will help develop the intellect and the ability to think for one's self, testing programs would not meet with objections from the parents. It is the effort to play God and to indoctrinate which meets our strenuous opposition.

It is significant to note that these theories are coming into more prominence in the US Office of Education. In an early publication of the Federal Security Agency, Office of Education—Bulletin 1951, No. 3—entitled "Vitalizing Secondary Education—Education for Life Adjustment," it is solemnly proclaimed:

In summary, educational research has found that youth learn chiefly what they experience . . . [and] the impact of democratic experiences upon individual personality is more significant than the mastering of figures and facts and the learning of rules and regulations (p. 10).

Practicing 'Democracy'

This Dewey or Horace Mann approach to education is closely tied to educational testing through increased

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development and use of educational statistics, testing techniques and community surveys which has pointed out the need for democratizing the processes of learning as well as the operation of the high schools. The booklet emphasizes the importance of bringing real life into the curriculum and practicing democracy—whatever that means—and in "orienting" the thinking of the secondary student. On page 101, under the heading "Functions Schools Should Serve," the report states:

School programs should provide the understandings and experiences necessary to meet the demands for democratic world citizenship. In short the modern school should induct youth by stages into full membership in the dynamic local, state, national and world communities in which they live.

This is almost exactly the way that the UNESCO Commission puts it also. This 104-page booklet outlines many good goals and changes, but throughout, is the overall theory of indoctrination and orientation which is a far cry from the educational goals of teaching young people to think for themselves and to make decisions for themselves in a free society. UNESCO calls this developing right attitudes.

Probably the key passage in the entire booklet states:

Schools should help youth understand the patterns of the new social structure and the changed social relationships which advancing technology brings. In short the modern school should induct youth by stages into full membership in the dynamic local, state, national, and world communities in which they live.

This is exactly what the progressive educators, the Chisholms, the UNESCO crowd, the personal inventory-type testers and the Office of Education all have in common. The testing program is an integral part of developing the attitudes cited. The new social order referred to is socialistic and the world communities are very clearly the one-world of the internationalists in which American sovereignty becomes subservient to the United Nations.

HEW Denies Support, But . . .

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare scrupulously denies that any testing of this type is carried out under the National Defense Education Act. In a letter from Associate Commissioner Featherston, he stated:

We have advised the chief state school officers, in the enclosed bulletin, that there can be no federal financial participation in expenditures for "tests, scales, inventories, or other devices for the collection of information relative to the student's social, moral, spiritual, or family values, relationships or adjustments."

This may be the Department's position but it is done anyway. This is why I feel we need legislative action rather than an administrative regulation. Guidance counselors who are receiving federal funds as part of their salaries have been conducting these brain-picking tests in many schools. In some cases, bureaucrats get the same thing accomplished if by a roundabout method. The heading of one test of the so-called inventory-type carried the following heading: "Kansas Junior High School Student Survey—Conducted by the University of Kansas, Bureau of Child Research, Lawrence, Kansas—Supported by Grants From the US Public Health Service and the University of Kansas."

Bring Tests Into Open

My bill, H.R. 10508 would not, as some educators charge, prohibit such tests. It would merely bring these tests out into the open. It would not be the whole answer but it would be a start. It specifically requires that reasonable notice be given to parents of students to whom such examinations are to be given, that the parent be given the opportunity to view the test. If they so desire, the parent could then refuse permission to the school officials to administer the test to their child. My bill reads as follows:

A bill to limit the purposes for which funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare may be used.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare shall be expended, granted, or otherwise used for the purpose of giving an examination to any student in an elementary or secondary school, or to pay or supplement the salary of an individual administering an examination taken by any such student, if any information is to be requested or obtained by means of such examination which relates to such student's personality, environment, home life, parental or family relationships, economic status, religious beliefs, patriotism, sexual behavior or attitudes, or sociological or psychological problems, unless (1) reasonable notice is given to parents of students to whom such examination is administered of the giving of such examination and of the right of any such parent (A) to see or hear each question that will be given or asked during such examination, and (B) to refuse to permit the giving of such examination to his child; and (2) the rights described in subclasses (A) and (B) of clause (1) are accorded to each such parent.

SEC. 2. If the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare determines that there is failure to comply substantially with the provisions of the first section of this Act in carrying out any program in whole or in part with funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, he shall take such action as may be necessary to assure that no more of such funds are expended to carry out such program until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure to comply.

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Section Five
November 17, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
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Do-It-Yourself Blockade!

By VICTOR RIESEL

United Nations—There is a document to prove that Chairman Khrushchev has gone over the heads of our governmental leaders to reach into the U.S. in an attempt to crack open the now almost forgotten boycott of ships running nonmilitary supplies to his Caribbean island satellite.

This waterfront blockade, launched by big Joe Curran, leader of the 25-year-old militant National Maritime Union, is aimed at choking off food and medicine as well as vital industrial equipment the Sino-Soviet bloc has been pouring into Cuba. Such a boycott by dockworkers and seamen could strangle the Cuban soviet without a fight—if effective. And it has begun to pull the garrote tighter and tighter.

I have a copy of the document. It is a bitter, 3-page letter carefully written to Joe Curran by G. Sayenko, Chairman, Central Committee, Sea and River Fleet Workers' Union of the USSR.

This communication, dripping with typical Communist threats and character smearing, has been followed by a Russian effort to consult with Curran. Their hope is to force the seamen's chief to back down. He won't. Nor will the American longshoremen who are boycotting the ships of any company making a ruble out of Sino-Soviet-Cuban trade.

Big Joe will handle the matter himself. What intrigued me in the communication is a Soviet charge that Curran's blockade—which preceded President Kennedy's military action—has no workers' support.

"You have actually become," writes Sayenko, "an abettor of the imperialist circles that are obstructing the national emancipation of peoples and are aggravating the international situation so as to precipitate another disastrous world war.

"It's beyond my understanding how a trade union leader, whose duty is to protect the interests of the working class and to crusade for peace, could associate himself with reaction and call upon workers to support the forces of aggression and war. To be frank, that is a downright betrayal of the cause of the working class, a repudiation of the principle of internationalism and of international workers' solidarity.

"It is my belief, Mr. Curran, that your step . . . was made under the influence and pressure of certain reactionary circles and not on the insistence of your union's rank and file."

Okay. Let's be frank, Comrade Sayenko. Mr. Curran has the support of his rank-and-file—evidenced by scores of telegrams from crews at sea.

Furthermore, there is the support of some 75,000 longshoremen. Their leaders spent many nights developing a 65-page list of 430 vessels from 22 nations carrying supplies to Cuba. This was dispatched to scores of ports last weekend by the International Longshoremen's Assn. (AFL-CIO) with a covering alert which said:

"To all Members, Executive Council: Enclosed you will find a list of the ships that are doing business with the Cuban government. Of course, this is not a complete list of ships that are servicing Cuba or Russia, but as we get them we will send them on to you. In the meantime check on all cargo by means of your checkers, clerks, bills of lading, etc. . . ."

To be frank, Comrade Sayenko, tell your Chairman Khrushchev that millions of workers in the Western Hemisphere want stronger action against the Cuban soviet.

President Kennedy has just heard from Arturo Jauregui, leader of some 27 million North, Central and South American workers from the Arctic to the Falkland Islands. The telegram sent by Senor Jauregui, general secretary of the Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT), offers support to President Kennedy's blockade operation and says:

"We are asking the governments of South and Central America and member governments of the UN to support the U.S. at this moment . . . Castro's Cuba today is a direct threat to the development of free institutions in this hemisphere and is the single greatest block against the economic development in peace and freedom of Latin America.

". . . We call upon all friends of freedom in this hemisphere to give their uncompromising support in this effort to prevent Communist totalitarianism from spreading its tentacles around this hemisphere."

And from the Costa Rican Workers Confederation came a demand on the Organization of American States to use military action to oust the Castro soviet regime.

And the National Union of Seamen and Port Workers of Panama urged President Chiari of Panama to close the country's ports to ships carrying material to Cuba.

These are but a few of the labor organizations which want action, blockades, anti-totalitarian operations to restore Cuba to the ranks of free nations.

You Communists always lose, Comrade Sayenko, when you get into a frank—and uncensored—discussion.

(Distributed 1962 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

Letters from *Human Events* readers would lend encouragement to the anti-Red actions of the nation's militant anti-Communist seamen and longshoremen. Write Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union of America, and tell him you appreciate what he and his seamen are doing to bloc Red trade. The address: 346 West 17th Street, New York 11, New York. Also write Ted Gleason, national general organizer of the International Longshoremen's Association, and commend his work. (See the Riesel column on the next page.) This address: 265 West 14th Street, New York 11, New York.

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Blood Red Carpet for Nikita

By VICTOR RIESEL

New York—A red carpet welcome is being prepared here for Nikita Khrushchev. This will be the most fluid red carpet ever prepared for a visiting head of state—crowned or uncrowned.

And Communist Party First Secretary Khrushchev should be intrigued by the knowledge that it is the working class of New York which is preparing the welcome—none other than the most proletarian of all workers, the longshoremen.

The dockwallopers' national union here is set to buy up large quantities of red dye. This will be poured into the waters of New York's harbor as the Communist leader's ship heaves into sight. Nor do the longshoremen believe in subtlety. The red dye will be "the symbol of the blood the Communist troops and militia have spilled in Hungary, Berlin, Poland, Tibet and Cuba," said the peppery Teddy Gleason, national General Organizer of the 75,000-man International Longshoremen's Assn.

"We were not really prepared," dryly observed Gleason, "for his arrival on the Baltika in the East River just two years ago. We will be this time.

"We will have small boats hovering around Khrushchev's vessel if he comes next month (November). We will have large signs, in Russian, reminding him of the cannonading on the streets of Budapest and the mountainsides of Tibet, and of the execution squads in Havana's short-order prisons. We will lash huge photos of Soviet-created death scenes to large buoys floating in the harbor.

"And we won't unload his ship or help it tie up, as it did last time at Pier 73."

Should Khrushchev fly in, he will be greeted just as dramatically at the airport. As will Fidel Castro and Marshall Tito, who also are expected.

This is a labor of love for Teddy Gleason and his waterfront men. And of sacrifice, too. Pier workers are not paid if they don't unload. And they are not unloading any ships which carry Soviet cargo of any kind.

"We've got them stopped," said Gleason. His words came with machine gun swiftness.

"Tell the country, which is not quite aware of what's happening, that we have stopped 25 ships so far. We're not unloading any Soviet cargo, even from non-Communist vessels."

It should be pointed out here that Soviet ships have not used American ports since 1951, when this column called for a boycott of Soviet-bloc goods. The longshoremen responded then as they have now, more than a decade later.

They've tied up a ship trying to unload 697 tons of Soviet glass in the Providence, R.I., harbor. They have stalled the delivery of 11 tons of sables here; eight cases of Communist-made artificial flowers remained aboard the U.S. Lines' American Merchant. Other "job actions" have idled ships in Houston, New Orleans, San Juan and Savannah.

Soon operators of hundreds of other ships will discover they cannot unload Communist cargo in any East or Gulf port or Great Lakes harbor. The longshoremen are awaiting eight such cargo-carrying vessels on the Great Lakes—and several from India.

"We're especially eager," said Gleason, "to freeze those coming from India. There are two ships out of Calcutta carrying 15,000 tons of bagging."

These advance runners of a total order of 50,000 tons of gunny sacking left Calcutta a week ago. They are headed for Cuba. I asked Gleason how he could stop them. He couldn't stop the delivery. But if the ships later put into an East Coast port, he said, no longshoreman would work them.

But that's not all.

"We are going to tie up," explained Gleason, "the entire line—all ships of any company carrying material to Cuba, or transshipping Russian cargo or cargo paid for by the Soviets.

"Look at that gunny material. It's for bags. We don't think the Cubans need them for sugar. Much of that is shipped in bulk now. We think the material is for sand bags, for fortifications, for use against us maybe, or against the Cuban people.

"Maybe not, but we're not taking any chances. We'll tie them up if they hit here after Havana. And we'll tie up every single ship owned by the company, which has its headquarters in London.

"And this is just the beginning. We're coordinating. Our Port Councils, made up of many waterfront unions in other harbor cities, are on the alert. So no ship, rejected in one port, can slip quietly into another. And our international lines are up. We're getting the word as soon as a Communist cargo leaves a foreign port.

"If they want to do business with the Soviets and Castro, they can't hire us. That's final."

And right fine sentiments, too. It's now the people against Chairman Khrushchev.

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(Continued overleaf)

Dr. Sun Yat-sen

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He gave the title, *The Social Interpretation of History*, to his book and offered the manuscript to publishers. None wanted. In 1921, he printed it at his own expense. Book stores would not stock it. He gave away copies to anyone who would take them.

One copy found its way into the hands of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, head of the Chinese government, who at the time was giving a series of lectures on the application of Marxism to China's problems. Suddenly, with six lectures still to go, the series was suspended.

When he resumed his lectures three months later, Dr. Sun announced a dramatic reversal of thinking. American private enterprise, not Marxism, he declared to be the philosophy of hope and progress.

The story of Dr. William's book is proof that the most explosive element on earth is an idea. The real hero of this story is the person—whoever he was—who mailed the book to Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Dr. Maurice William

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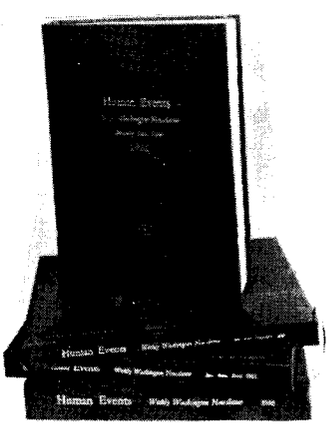

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